

The Newport Mercury

VOL. LXXXVI

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1847.

{ NO. 4419.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisements will be continued until ordered to the contrary. The circulation of the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

JOB PRINTING.

Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, Tax Bills, Blankets of all kinds, Engraving Notices, &c. &c. Large Show Bills, for Concerts, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.

MERCURY OFFICE.

No. 133 Thames St.

At prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of public patronage. The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
1847.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	WATER.
SATURDAY,	4 51.7	9 9	46 11	15
SUNDAY, August,	4 52.7	8 10	22 morn.	
MONDAY,	4 53.7	7 10	58 0	9
TUESDAY,	4 54.7	6 11	39 1	1
WEDNESDAY,	4 55.7	5 morn.	1 55	
THURSDAY,	4 56.7	4 0	23 2	49
FRIDAY,	4 57.7	3 1	13 3	43

Box last qr. 3d day, 8th hour, 29m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSED.

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.
BOSTON, do, 1 P. M.
NEW YORK, do, 7 P. M.
FALL RIVER, twice a day, 8 A. M. & 12 P. M.
WESTPORT, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.
Office open till 8 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.
From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

Savings' Bank.

DIVIDEND was declared this day of 24 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of six months, & one and a quarter per cent on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the institution, payable on and after Saturday the 17th of July, 1847.
C. GYLES, Treasurer.

Savings' Bank.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the Savings' Bank, held July 16, 1847, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the institution for the ensuing year, viz:—
Isaac Gould, George Bowen, Benjamin Finch, Charles E. Hammett, Josiah S. Munroe, Stephen Northam, David Melville, Job Shuman, Joseph Weaver, Robert B. Cranston, John Stevens, James C. Coe, Samuel Brown, Robert P. Lee, Edwin Wilbur, William Sherman, John V. Hammett, Benjamin H. Aldman, Benjamin Marsh, Jr., William C. Cozens, Benjamin H. Tisdale, Thomas W. Brown, George T. Weaver, George W. Lee, Samuel Engs.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors on the same day, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: John Stevens President; Charles Gyles, Treasurer, and
B. R. HOWLAND, Sec'y.
Newport, July 16, 1847.

R. I. Union Bank.

At a meeting of the DIRECTORS holden on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., ROBERT P. LEE was appointed Cashier, in the place of Benjamin A. Mason, resigned.
C. DEVENS, President.
Newport, July 17, 1847.

NEWPORT BANK.

SEMI-ANNUAL dividend will be paid at this Bank on and after the 1st of July, 1847. Per order.
S. C. CAHOONE, Cashier.

N. E. COMMERCIAL BANK.

THE stockholders are notified that a semi-annual dividend will be paid on and after the 1st day of July next.
G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.
Newport, June 21, 1847.

POET'S CORNER.

MY SISTER.

When friends prove false that once were true
To the ties of love that bound us—
When sorrow's tears our eyes bedew,
For the hopes that fade around us;
There is a heart that clings forever,
With love pure and unshaken,
Nor fades away when storm-clouds gather,
And the heart is all forsaken.

When the dreams of youth have passed away,
And ended but in sorrow—
When the gloomy hours of to-day
Are earnest of the morrow;
There is a hand that would not fail
To dry the tears of sadness,
And on the brow care-worn and pale,
Spread new-born smiles of gladness.

When fortune frowns with torturing leer,
And life grows dark and dreary,
And the proud world turns its haughty sneer
On the pining soul and weary;
There is a smile of sunshine bright,
That has no night or ending;
But pours its rainbow gem of light,
O'er the drooping spirit bending.

Oh! he that has no sister's love
To clasp with kindred feeling,
Nor feels that joy from heaven above
Through all his senses stealing;
When tempest storms come thick and fast,
His soul shall droop and pine
Like the blasted oak that needs the clasp
Of the sister twining vine.

New Arrangement.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.

THE new and elegant steamer PERRY, Capt. W. W. Wadley, on and after Monday July 13th, will leave Sayer's Wharf, Newport, for Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M., leaving Providence for Newport the same days at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Will leave Brastow's wharf, Providence, for Newport Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M.; leaving Newport for Providence the same days at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By this arrangement persons from Boston can leave there in the morning train of cars and arrive in Newport between 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, they will arrive at 7 o'clock, P. M., after having a few hours in Providence.

P. S. Persons wishing to make an excursion to Newport, can leave Boston on Saturday afternoon by the Fall River route and arrive at Newport at 8 o'clock, P. M., and leave Newport at 5 o'clock, A. M., on Monday morning, and arrive at Boston between 9 and 10 o'clock the same morning. Fare 50 cents.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of this boat or owners, without an order from the Captain. [June 5.]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE steamer BAY STATE, Capt. Comstock, and MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Brown, have commenced running regularly between Fall River and New York, via Newport, leaving Fall River on the arrival of the steamboat train from Boston, about 7 o'clock, and Newport about 8 o'clock.

The Bay State on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the Massachusetts on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE ESTATE corner of Thames street and Washington Square—Possession given the 25th of March or sooner if desired. The House has been thoroughly repaired the past season, and contains more than 20 rooms, is well arranged for a Boarding House, its location being unsurpassed for that business. There are 4 Shops in the basement, which will be let with the House if desired. For terms &c., apply to
JOSEPH CASE, on the Premises.
Newport, Feb. 20, 1847

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

A FEW beautiful Barage Shawls & Silk Barage do; Black Silk do; Printed Cashmere do; M. de Laine do, with a variety of others, for sale CHEAP at 154 Thames street, by
P. MOREY.
July 17.]

SUGAR.—56 boxes brown and White Havana, just received per ship Rienzi, and for sale by
WILLIAM NEWTON,
150 Thames Street.

DARK LAWNS.

At low prices, just received and for sale by
E. W. LAWTON & SON.
June 26.]

GROUND RICE, for sale at No. 150 Thames street, by
WILLIAM NEWTON.
July 17.]

LEAD PIPE.—Just received and for sale, a large lot of all sizes, consisting of Lober's patent tin plated and common.
N. M. CHAFFEE.
July 3, 1847.]

TEAS.—50 half chests choice green and black, from fresh importations, just received per ship Rienzi, and for sale at low prices by
WILLIAM NEWTON,
150 Thames street.
July 17.]

RAISINS! RAISINS!!

FIRST quality Box Raisins, at 10 cts per lb.; first quality Keg 8 cts. per lb., or by the box or keg at YOUNG'S next south Town Hall.
July 3.

SALT.—50 sacks coarse and fine, also 100 bags Dairy Salt, just received and for sale by
WILLIAM NEWTON,
150 Thames street.
July 17.]

Cedar Shingles.

100,000 SAWED SOUTHERN CEDAR SHINGLES, a new article. For sale by
GEO. BOWEN & CO.
July 10, 1847.

WHITE and Brown Sheetings & Shirtings; White Linens; Brown and White Linen Table covers; Col'd Cotton do, together with a large assortment of Muslins, Berages, Lawns, Prints &c., just received and selling cheaper than ever by
P. MOREY.
July 17.]

SELECTED TALE.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Felix Flinder's Night Latch

OCCUPYING two dwellings, almost similar in appearance—the silver plating on the door of one being a shade brighter than that upon the other, lived two newly married couples. One was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Todd, and the other, (with the brighter plating) that of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Flinder—and they it is of whom we have to write.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Flinder had been Mr. and Mrs. F. F. about sixteen calendar months; and never months before were passed so happily by man and wife. Felix was a commission merchant—a member of the firm of Flinder, Tindler & Co., and in the receipt of a very handsome income.—He wore a white hat and black whiskers, and was a comely-looking personage; and bore the name of being a clever fellow, one who would never meet you in the vicinity of "Sanderson's" or "Our House," without asking you to drink, and one who went head and ears into the enjoyment of life.

Dolly Flinder—for such, gentle reader, was her romantic name—possessed one of the most rosy-cheeked, plump, May-morning looking countenances, to be met with in a days riding in one of the city omnibuses, and that we consider a fair way of seeing all kinds of faces. See her at what time you would she always looked neat and clean; her morning dresses of course, coarser in material than her afternoon ones, were yet made and put on in so snug and tidy a manner, that one would scarcely know the difference; and she would appear as much dressed at the breakfast table as at any other time—unlike any married lady we wot of, who does not think it worth her while to look dressed until afternoon, and who thinks of her husband as "only him"—just as though he was not more entitled to her good appearance than any man or woman in the world. Unlike this class of wives, Dolly took more pride in looking well before "him," than before any one else; and did he like an article of dress she had purchased, it was sufficient. She never crossed him—and yet she in most every case had her own way at last. Did he object to any measure she proposed—she consented—when Felix discovered she was ready to give in, he would immediately change tactics, and become desirous of her doing that which he had before opposed—an example followed by more married men than our hero.

It is a well known fact that the human body will, from want of exercise, and an excess of comfort, fall into an unhealthy and ill-conditioned state; and it is just the same with some minds, which, if never worried or vexed by anything either at home or abroad, become discontented and peevish—and such was the case with the mind of Felix Flinder. Having such a gentle, non-resistance principled wife, a first rate income, a beautiful furnished house, and nothing under the sun to annoy him, he became disgusted with the even tenor of his existence. If he could have got Dolly to contradict him once a day right positively, even that would have been some comfort. If, when he spit tobacco juice upon the grate, she would have blown him up right well, as most other wives would have done, instead of ringing for the servant to come and wipe it off; or when he came home hungry to his dinner, and finding it not quite ready commenced scolding about it, if then she would only have said something in return, he would have felt satisfied.—But instead of standing to parley words, off she would dart to the kitchen, and "hurry up" the dinner in a manner truly surprising; and compelled Felix, in spite of his determined sour looks, gradually to relax into a smile of approval. And it "just took her too," as the saying is, to get a dinner; or at least to superintend the getting of one—for she comprised in herself the best edition of a cookery book yet published, and Boz may say what he pleases about the cookery of Ruth Pinch, and her miracles in beefsteaks and pudding, but had he never eaten one of Dolly's make, we think his opinion would be considerably changed.

Felix had tried almost every means he could think of, just to provoke his little wife for once, but had never succeeded. At last, what he thought was a very exceedingly happy idea, entered his mind, which idea was very much strengthened, by the following conversation that took place the same day.

He was sitting in the little counting-house, back of the ware room, towards the close of the afternoon, meditating pleasantly on a good sale he had just completed, when thro' the glass of the door he beheld the light at one end of a long cigar, and at the other, the features of his next door neighbor, Augustus Todd, Esq.

"Ah! Todd, how are you?" exclaimed Felix, as the above named person entered the room—"glad to see you—take a seat. What's the news from the seat of war?"

"Nothing very new," replied Todd, "of course you know Gen. Taylor has entered Monterey."

"Oh! certainly," replied Felix, "heard it days ago."

"By the bye," continued Todd, talking about entering puts me in mind of a purchase I have just made."

"What is it?" inquired Felix, "a new ledger?"

"No, no, something better than that," replied Todd; "a night latch," and he drew from his pocket a curiously constructed key, and held it up to the gaze of Felix.—

"You've got one, of course."

"Oh, yes—that is—replied Felix almost ashamed to say he had none, "I am going to purchase one. Where did you get it?"

"Oh! over at Runyon's," replied Todd; "it only cost three shillings."

"Well," exclaimed Felix, "I must get one; I've been thinking of it for a long time—my wife, though, don't want me to have one. She says she would rather sit up for me, but that," said Felix, very considerably, "that, you know, is not to be thought of."

"Oh, certainly not," replied Todd, "for just as I told Mrs. Todd—Mrs. Todd says I, 'I am going to get a night latch.' Just as I expected, she burst into a passion—of course I flew into a passion also, and let out an oath or two—swearing, I think," said Todd gravely, "in moderation, and at certain times, has a great effect on Mrs. T., and makes her give up sooner, as it did in this case; and when I left home, she was in the best possible humor."

"No use with my wife," said Felix, thinking it would be some time before he could swear before his wife; "no matter how happy the results produced, no use at all."

"Why not?" inquired Todd.

"Because," replied Felix, "she never contradicts me."

"So much the better, then," said Todd, "you can do as you please"—and giving Felix a jocosely slap on the back, he left the office.

The latter part of Todd's advice he followed and accordingly purchased a night latch. That evening, at the supper table, Felix was seated opposite to his pretty little wife, sipping his cup of fragrant mocha, when, looking intently upon her cheerful, smiling face, he said:

"My dear Dolly, don't you ever feel vexed at having to wait up for me at nights; when I stay out late don't you feel angry at having to get up and open the door and let me in?"

"Why bless your heart, no," replied Dolly, in whose happy mind, such a thought as being angry with her husband had never entered. "Not in the least. You know you always get me plenty of new books to read, and then sometimes it happens—and I am sure you are not so very late often—that Mrs. Todd comes in and sits down with me. Oh, I am never lonely—to be sure I miss your company, but then I am always glad to get up and let you in, and get you a little lunch."

This was a complete overthrow to all the plans of Felix. He had expected at least she would say it was a little troublesome, and so give him some pretext, however slight, to break the intelligence of his purchase to her; but no, not a straw did she throw out for him to catch at, so he changed his mode of operation.

"But my dear," he said, "I cannot agree with you there, at all. I think it would be pleasant for you to be lying comfortably in your bed, than sitting up with sleepy eyes waiting for me—and so," he continued with desperate determination, "I've got a night latch."

She did not even look astonished; her brow was calm and smooth as ever, and her voice as clear and pleasant as before, when she said:

"Well my dear Felix, if you have got the key there is no help for it; but I had much rather you had not purchased one, for, as my mother has often told me, a night latch is the worst companion a married man can have—for while he knows his wife is waiting up for him, he will generally endeavor to come home in good time

but when he has a key, he feels at liberty to stay out as late as he chooses every night. Not that I think it will make the difference with you, Felix, but still I would rather you had allowed me to be your night latch—and see," she said laughingly, shaking at him the tiniest of taper fingers, "see, if before the week is out, you do not regret having bought it."

"Well," replied Felix, delighted with her good nature, "we will see. But you need not sit up for me to night, as I am going to a meeting of the Society, and as we are to have an Anniversary supper after it is over, I will not be home until late."

"Very well, my dear," replied Dolly, "I will go to bed, and allow you a fair opportunity of testing the virtues of your key."

"That is right," said Felix, kissing her; you will find it much pleasanter than sitting up," and putting on his hat he left the house, and soon arrived at the place of meeting. After the usual routine of business had been gone through the Society adjourned, and proceeded in a body to a certain well known Hotel, and sat down to an inviting supper. Many were the jests uttered, and many the glasses of wine and other liquors drank by the company, not excepting our friend Flinder, who drank a full mug to every toast. These were not without their effect, for by the time this jovial assembly was ready to disperse, according to the mind of Felix, the number of the company present had increased amazingly; and upon issuing forth into the street, in company with two or three other members, the hotel seemed to be engaged in a waltz with the opposite building—while the street lamps resembled so many unsteady watchmen walking up and down with their torches held above their heads.—

They thus proceeded together until opposite the Circus, when with vows of the most unfailing regard for each other, they parted.

Now Flinder, although not what would be called sober, was by no means drunk; but just in that state when a man's brain resembles a kaleidoscope, reflecting a thousand images in an inconceivably short time, each object vanishing with every motion, but giving rise at the same time to new ones.

"That was a confounded funny song of Tom Jones's, a confounded funny song," said Felix, as he staggered up the steps—not of his own dwelling, but that of Augustus Todd, Esq., and after a great deal of fumbling, at last succeeded in opening the door, left unlocked for a servant who had gone out to a ball. There was a lamp standing upon a table in the entry, and picking it up, Felix, walking as steadily and quietly as he could, sought the dining room.

"Bless her kind heart," said Felix espying a table set out with a piece of cold ham, &c., upon it. "Bless her kind heart she has left this for me to eat; now I'll just sit down and take a bite, and then creep up stairs to bed without waking Dolly," so laying his hat upon the table, Felix sat down to the table and commenced eating.

"Ha! ha! ha!" said Felix, as he conveyed a piece of the juicy ham to his lips, "that was a confounded funny song—let me see—how does it go?—Come all ye jolly blades, who good members would be," and having hit upon the words and tune, Felix bawled forth most melodiously.

"My love," said Mrs. Augustus Todd, turning in bed and awaking her sleeping partner, "my love, there's thieves in the house—I heard them singing just now something about blades—they mean perhaps to cut our throats, my love."

"Cut our throats," said Mr. Todd, "pshaw! my dear you have been dreaming—you women are too great cowards!"

The voice of Felix, loud and prolonged, suddenly startled Mr. Todd, as it came in tones that admitted of no dissent up stairs.

"There," said Mrs. Todd, trembling, "do you hear it now?"

"Ha!" said Todd, "its robbers—they've got into the house, and have the impudence to have a feast on that ham, I expect.—Mrs. Todd, my love," he said with dreadful calmness, "I believe there is a pair of pistols in that closet, I must get up and go down." And he made a convulsive movement with his lower limbs, as though he would have arisen. "Oh! dear, dear Augustus don't think of such a thing! If they should happen to see you coming down stairs and fire a ball into your head, what would become of me?"

"Can I," said Mr. Todd growing more magnanimous as his wife grew more fear

ful, and clasped more tightly, "can I hear those ruffians and not attack them? no—no—my dear, I must go down!"

"Then," said Mrs. Todd, "I must call the watch," and springing out of bed, she threw up the window, and cried "Watch!" at the top of her voice.

In a few minutes the street resounded with the peculiar sound of rattles, and in a few more a whole bevy of the guardians of the night rushed into the dwelling of Mr. Augustus Todd, through the door that Felix had forgotten to close behind him, and proceeded straight to the dining room, where they discovered our friend, his feet reposing very quietly upon the top of the piece of ham on the table, and his body reposing in a chair,—which, as well as his head, was considerably on the decline.

"Hullo," exclaimed Felix, awakened by their noise—"what the deuce do you want here—eh?"

"Why, Mr. Flinder!" said the watchman of the square in which Felix resided.

"Why, Felix Flinder!" said Todd, who had descended, armed with a pair of pistols.

"Why, Mr. Flinder!" said Mrs. Todd, "I am surprised—what do you mean by such behaviour?"

"Oh! I see," said Felix, beginning to realize his situation. "I've got into the wrong house!"

"Got into the wrong house!" said Mr. Todd.

"Yes," replied Felix, now sobered, "instead of opening my own door, I opened yours—and so came this occurrence. He had a hearty laugh at it, and Felix unlocked his own door, closed it softly after him, and crept noiselessly up stairs, where he found Dolly, apparently in a deep slumber.

Next day at the dinner table there might have been noticed a sly twinkle in Dolly's eye, and exident but checked desire to burst into laughter.

"Felix, my dear," she said cutting a very fine looking ham, "shall I help you to a piece?"

"A piece of ham," replied Felix, "a piece of ham; as the recollection of last night's adventures rushed upon him. "A piece of ham!"

"Yes, my dear," said Dolly, "a piece of ham. Why I thought you were very fond of ham!"

"So I am, my dear," replied Felix, "but—"

"But," said Dolly, bursting into a loud peal of laughter, "but you like Mr. Todd's best. Oh! you men think your poor little wives don't know any thing, Mrs. Todd told me all about it this morning," and her round form fairly shook with laughter. "Didn't I tell you something would happen if you got that key?"

"Yes you did, Dolly," replied Felix, "and I have thrown it away; and after this I will always take your advice. And I think that if all married men would follow my example, they would probably find themselves happier by so doing."

Felix Flinder has persevered ever since in his good resolution; and on coming seriously to reflect on the adventure of that night, he became convinced that drinking was an extremely foolish and useless habit; often leading to sad and ruinous results.—Accordingly by and with the advice and consent of Dolly, he has lately become an active and useful member of that excellent society, the "Sons of Temperance."

TO PREVENT FLIES FROM INJURING PICTURE FRAMES, GLASSES, &c.—Boil three or four onions in a pint of water; then with a gilding brush do over your glasses and frames and the flies will not light on the articles so washed. This may be used without apprehension, as it will not do the least injury to the frames.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Take Sulphuric Ether one ounce, pulverized Camphor and Alum each 2 drachms. Mix and keep tightly corked. Wet a little cotton or lint with the mixture and apply it to the seat of pain. It is said that this preparation will cure the tooth ache, when it arises from local inflammation, in at least three cases out of every four.—Hartford Courant.

"Will you have it rare, or well done," said a landlord to an Irishman, not long ago, as he was cutting a piece of roast beef.

"I love it well done ever since I am in this country—for it was rare enough we used to eat it in Ireland," said he.

Mr. Solomon Hobart, of Randolph, Vt., has captured a pair of white rats. They are similar to our common rat, only somewhat larger and more active. Their color is of a spotless white, their fur soft and downy, and their eyes of a fiery red.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—The N. O. Picayune has letters received by the Mary Kingsland from Brazos, to the 15th, it is rumored that Gen. Urrea is about to attack Reynosa with 3000 troops. Preparations for defence were making, and several detachments had been seen near the river, and the object of Urrea was believed to be an attack upon the depots and wagon trains between Camargo and Monterey. These rumors about Urrea are not confirmed by the Matamoros Flag of the 10th, but it has similar accounts relative to the Cirral gang of desperadoes. The Mexicans and others discovered near Brazos were taken prisoners or dispersed, and a rancho they frequented, burned to the ground.

The tenth regiment from New York and New Jersey are quartered at Matamoros, where they will remain until relieved, which will be several weeks, perhaps.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—By the arrival at New Orleans, of the steamer James L. Day, advices from the Brazos to the 15th inst., have been received.

The following is the news furnished the Matamoros Flag by Col. Curtis:—

Up to the time of his departure from Buena Vista everything had remained quiet in camp. The Mexican forces at San Luis were variously reported at from four to fifteen thousand. They are commanded by Gen. Valencia. A march against Gen. Wool had been determined upon, but appears to have fallen through. Gen. Wool received timely notice of it on the 26th ult., and made arrangements for a hearty welcome. It was afterwards ascertained that the brigade of Gen. Minon, (commanded now by another officer,) forming the advance had approached within sixty or eighty miles of Saltillo. Here the soldiers began to desert and dissensions arose, which induced a counter-march, and rumor said that Gen. Valencia was en route from San Luis to join Gen. Santa Anna at the city of Mexico. We can contradict this rumor upon the authority of San Luis papers received in this city within the last few days. These papers state Gen. Valencia to be still in San Luis, making preparations for the reception of Gen. Taylor. They mention that despatches ordering Gen. Taylor to form a junction with Gen. Scott by way of San Luis, had been captured, and they feel certain that Gen. Taylor will march upon that place. The regular troops under Valencia are stated at nine thousand, and strenuous appeals are made to the people to assist in the defence of the city.

The troops at Buena Vista (2900) are in good health, and under Gen. Wool's command progressing rapidly in the "school of a soldier."

The camp near Mier, designed as the headquarters of Gen. Hopping, and the "School of Instruction," has been selected at the Sulphur Springs, about three miles from Mier, at the junction of the Alamo river with the Rio Grande. It is said to be a delightful place, and some 1500 troops are already collected there. Col. Belknap and Major Crossman started from Camargo on the 8th inst., on the Rough and Ready steamer, designing to try the navigation to the new camp. The river is still low and but few boats ascend above Reynosa. A large quantity of public stores have accumulated at Reynosa and at San Francisco. These stores designed for the army above, will be forwarded as fast as circumstances will allow.

It was rumored that Urrea was on this side of the mountains, but it was not generally believed in Camargo or above there on the line; the country wore the appearance of perfect quiet, and there was no interest in either present or prospective operations.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate Potomac arrived at Hampton Roads on the 20th, in 18 days from Vera Cruz. Officers and crew all well. All the marines belonging to the ship, with the exception of six or eight invalids, were transferred to the detachment lately arrived in Vera Cruz, under command of Col. Watson, to join the army.

The U. S. frigate Raritan arrived in Hampton Roads on the 22d inst., in eighteen days from Tabasco, and five days from Havana. Captain Edson of the marines, and Passed Midshipman Storer died on the passage. Capt. Walker of the Navy, and three Midshipmen return among the sick; and fifty of the crew are down with the fever. Lieut. May of the navy came passenger. He had not lost his arm by the wound he received at Tabasco, as reported.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion, has been ordered to the Mediterranean.

The U. S. ship Lexington, Lieut. Bailey, left Monterey, March 18, for the Sandwich Islands. The frigate Congress, Com. Stockton, was at San Diego March 26, all well. The frigate Savannah was to sail from Valparaiso June 1st, for Rio Janeiro and New York.

The U. S. ship Columbia, Capt. Rousseau, and the U. S. brig Bainbridge, were at Rio Janeiro about the 14th June. Officers and crews all well.

Captain Thomas Crabbe has been appointed to the command of the frigate Brandwine, lying at the Gosport navy yard, and destined for the coast of Brazil.

REINFORCEMENTS.—We understand a large corps of Texan Rangers, headed by Jack Hays, has been ordered to Vera Cruz. They will assist in enabling Gen. Scott to keep open the communication between Vera Cruz and the capital.

The General will also have the assistance of the fine corps to be despatched under Col. Hughes, for a similar purpose, if it should be directed on that service by the commanding General. Never did a finer spirit and enthusiasm animate the Monumental City. A letter before us, written on the 22d inst., states: "We have had a great accession of recruits, and besides the battery, we can fill up another company in a week. The military feeling here at present ought to be gratifying to the administration."—Washington Union.

From the N. O. Bee.

OUR ARMY IN MEXICO.—We are indebted to a gentleman recently from Vera Cruz, for some accurate and interesting information relative to the position, number and movements of the army. Our informant was attached to the service, is an intelligent officer, and enjoyed abundant opportunities of obtaining correct and reliable statements. He tells us that when he left Vera Cruz, on the 9th inst., Gen. Pierce was in command of fully 4000 men, who were encamped upon the beach. Information having been received that the guerrillas had taken possession of the National Bridge, and had mustered about 1500 men. Gen. Pierce had determined, as a preliminary, to clear the bridge, and disperse and defeat its occupants. For this purpose he intended, on the 11th inst. to detail a large force, consisting of 2000 men, and send them forward to seize and hold the bridge. In order that they might not be encumbered or embarrassed, and might proceed at once to the object of the expedition, the soldiers were directed to take with them rations for ten days only. Capt. Duperu's company of dragoons was to act as the advance guard.

As soon as the troops should reach the bridge, they were to encamp there and await the arrival of Gen. Pierce, and the remainder of the reinforcements. The latter was making active preparations for his departure. Four hundred waggoners were nearly in readiness at the time our informant left. The train of which General Pierce's forces were to form the escort, will, it is believed, be the largest and most valuable yet despatched from Vera Cruz; and hence, the Commander has acted wisely and prudently in sending forward a strong advance, to clear the road and enable him to move forward without interruption. It is probable, indeed, that by this time Gen. Pierce has joined the advance, and that the whole body of 4000 men is now in full march to Puebla.

The entire number of American soldiers between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico is estimated at from fifteen to sixteen thousand men.

A letter in the N. O. Picayune, dated Mexico, June 29, from Lieut. Barbour, who was taken prisoner last February, says that the provision for the exchange of Major Gaines and others, was not extended to himself, nor to Quartermaster Smith and Midshipman Rogers, and that Santa Anna has no idea of releasing any of them, but wishes to send them all to Acapulco, on the Pacific.

TROOPS FOR MEXICO.—Three companies of volunteers at Fort McHenry went on board the transport-ship Alexandria, on Saturday last, which will sail to-day for Vera Cruz. The companies were: the Mechanical Volunteers, Captain Brown, of this city, and the companies of Captains Henrie and Barry, of Washington. The whole are under the command of Major John R. Kenly.

Three other companies, Capt. Degges's, of Washington, the Watson Guards, Capt. Dolan, of this city, and Twigg's Riflemen, Captain Taylor, of this city, the detachment under the command of Capt. Degges, were to embark on board the transport ship Napier, Capt. Sanford, this morning, destined for the same place.—The two vessels will carry out about 420 men, a fine able-bodied set of troops.

Balt. Patriot of Monday.

The steamship Massachusetts left New Orleans on the evening of the 15th for Vera Cruz, with \$300,000 in specie for the Quartermaster's department. She took over a company of Louisiana volunteers, and 130 men and several officers, belonging to the 11th and 15th infantry.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.—The depredations committed by the Indians (Pawnees or Osages, Camanches, and others) upon the "trains" bound for Santa Fe, and returning to the United States, have called upon the government for efficient means to repress them. Some of these measures were adopted in June last, in the order that was despatched to the commanding officer of the Missouri battalion of volunteers.—But the time has now arrived for executing these orders and making the Indians feel the power of the government. To do this effectually, and to afford adequate protection to the United States "trains" a requisition has just been made upon the Governor of Missouri for one battalion—to consist of one company of artillery, two companies of infantry, and two of mounted men, to rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth, to be placed under the orders of Brig. Gen. Arbutle, commanding 2d and 3d military departments. Gen. Arbutle is empowered to call for a larger force, if these should prove insufficient.

One mounted regiment, and one battalion of foot from Missouri, and one regiment of foot from Illinois, have been ordered to the province of New Mexico; a part of which too may, it is supposed, be employed by Gen. Arbutle for chastising the hostile Indians, without interfering but little, if any, with their march to Santa Fe.

Washington Union.

DISGRACEFUL.—At Alton, Illinois, on the 5th inst., a young lady was grossly insulted by a lieutenant of the Illinois volunteers. Her brother had left the room for the purpose of calling upon some friends, when the lieutenant knocked at the door and entered. Her cries brought aid to the room before the scoundrel accomplished his designs. The brother of the young lady sought the officer, immediately after his return, and flogged him. In a short time afterward three or four hundred of the volunteers surrounded the hotel and threatened to mob the building if the young man was not delivered up. He was disguised and sent to St. Louis.

It is fair to presume the volunteers were unacquainted with the circumstances, or they never would have been guilty of such conduct.

BY THE MAIL.

THE LOUISVILLE MYSTERY.—The Cincinnati Herald supplies the following appendix explanatory to the account first published in the Louisville paper, telling how a young woman equipped herself in male habiliments, &c. Altogether a pretty story enough, but not any too probable:

We have at last found out the secret of the mysterious lady who was the cause of so much speculation at Louisville. On Wednesday, as we were informed by respectable authority, a drayman on Main st., near Sixth, was accosted by a young gentleman, who asked him if he knew where a certain person lived, mentioning the name of a keeper of a house of ill fame. The drayman said he did. Whereupon the young gentleman offered him five dollars if he would show him the house. He did so, and on arriving was requested by the gentleman to walk with him up stairs, which he did. When up stairs, the stranger asked for Mary. She came down when he announced himself as her brother, whom she had not seen for years. Quite a talk ensued, when Mary asked after her sister and family. The supposed young gentleman announced himself the sister, and opening his vest proved it. Thereupon ensued tears showing a world of natural affection, which was too real for doubting.—The couple then went out of the house, and taking the Pittsburgh packet left the city. The disguised sister had learned the condition of the one here, and had assumed this disguise that she might safely gain admission and induce her to leave. She took the drayman with her that she might run no risk of personal danger.

THE NEW YORK TELEGRAPH.—This line has been out of order ever since the storm of Sunday afternoon. An examination of the wires yesterday, in the vicinity of the city, led to the discovery that many of the posts had been shattered by the lightning. Near Bridesburg, for about a mile, they are all, more or less, injured.—Several are so much shattered that new ones will be required to replace them; but in most instances the injury consists in the cross which supports the wire having been splintered to pieces, the lightning being directed through the iron bolts, which fasten them to the pole.—Philad. Ledger.

PICKPOCKETS.—Four of the light fingered gentry arrived on Sunday evening from New York, by the Pilot Line, and while the passengers were leaving the boat they made a demonstration upon the coat pocket of Mr. R. Smith of the state of New York.—He perceived the manifestation, and turning suddenly caught the hand of some one, but an immediate flurry in the bevy forced him to quit his hold. Officers Russell and Smith secured one of them, calling himself John White alias Little Jack, who was committed by the Mayor, in default of \$1000, to answer for an assault with an attempt to commit a felony.—Phil. Amer.

HAY AND GRAIN.—Our farmers are 'up to their eyes' in the crops, and are improving the fine weather to the best advantage. The grass looks thrifty, and will more than realize the expectations formed two months ago respecting it. The rye is also up to the average of former years, and many pieces in this vicinity were never surpassed in quality or the quantity of the yield. The weather has been very favorable for corn and potatoes, neither too wet nor too dry, and from present indications there will be enough for the necessities of man and beast during the coming winter.

Spring Gaz.

FRAUDS IN COFFEE.—The coffee from St. Domingo has always had more or less gravel or pebbles in it, especially the poorer qualities. Recently the government have taken measures to prevent this, and the coffee has appeared better than before. But quite recently some of the bags from Genave has had stones in them weighing a pound or two. This will require correcting for although stones are very useful in their proper place, they do not make good coffee.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

A NOVEL INVENTION.—The hangers on around the wharves on the Delaware, were not a little astonished this morning on seeing a man going down the river with the tide, seated upon a trunk. Upon inquiry we ascertained that an individual has had manufactured a trunk which answers two purposes, a receptacle for clothing and a life preserver. The trunk consists of India rubber, and he is seated in the centre with a large pole in his hand, with which the frail craft is steered. He arrived from Wilmington a day or two since, and the trunk was examined at Thomley's in Chestnut street, and his clothing, papers, &c., were found in perfect order, not the least damp or soiled. It is a valuable invention and may be the means of saving many lives and valuable property.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

DEVICES OF THE OLD THIRTEEN STATES. It is said that when the first Congress met after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it was in contemplation, but afterwards abandoned, to have the seats of each delegation wrought with some device, descriptive of the staples of their several States, viz:—New Hampshire to be represented by a pine tree; Massachusetts, by a barrel of fish; Rhode Island, a hamper of cheese; Connecticut, an ox; New York, a hoghead of flaxseed; New Jersey, a bundle of flax; Pennsylvania, a bag of wheat; Delaware, a bag of wool; Maryland, pig and bar iron; Virginia, a hoghead of tobacco; North Carolina, a barrel of tar; South Carolina, a bag of cotton; Georgia, a barrel of rice.

A GREAT RUN.—It is stated that during the passage of the Sea Witch from Canton for New York, she sailed the distance of 1800 miles, or three hundred miles a day, in six successive days—a feat which was probably never before accomplished.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—Joseph Battle, Esq., one of the wealthiest planters in Edgecomb county, was killed on Monday, 19th inst., by one of his own slaves, under the following circumstances. He had ordered a slave, (by some supposed not to be exactly in his right mind,) to do something, which he flatly refused. Mr. E. threatened to whip him if he did not execute the order; upon which the negro started, as the master supposed to do his bidding, but he immediately returned with a hoe, and before Mr. B. could put himself in a state of defence, he was assaulted and killed. The negro then attempted to drown himself, but was taken from the water, after sinking several times, and committed to jail.

Raleigh Register.

SHOCKING BUTCHERY OF SHEEP.—This morning, the early up train for Worcester ran into a flock of sheep, which had some means got upon the track near Brighton, and killed three of them. The frightened sheep then started ahead, but again got upon the track near Newton, when fourteen more of their number were cut to pieces.

Boston Traveller, of Wednesday.

An attempt to murder is noted in the Jersey City Sentinel. An iron monger named Lynch, undertook, while drunk, to shoot his wife, who perceiving his design, made preparations for resistance by gathering a number of junk bottles, &c., stood at the head of the stairs, which were very narrow; she awaited the attack, Lynch having loaded his gun, endeavored to ascend, when the woman commenced pelting him with the junk bottles and finally forced him to retire. Arming himself with an axe, Lynch returned to the spot, and had just succeeded in forcing his way to the head of the stairs, when his wife caught him by his feet, tripped him up, and threw him to the bottom again. He then descended to a rum shop opposite, during which time assistance came, and the wife relieved from her perilous situation. He was arrested by the City Watch and conveyed for safe keeping to the watch house.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Two women of notorious (want of) character, Mary E. Morrill and Ann Long, had a serious affray in Charlestown street this forenoon, in which the latter was stabbed and severely cut about the head and face with a dirk knife. A piece of the blade an inch and a half long was broken off during the fight, and left sticking in her temple. She was taken to the hospital. The Morrill woman was taken charge of by the police. She states that Ann Long attacked her, and that she used the knife in self-defence.

Transcript, Thursday.

CITY AND COUNTRY.—What would be thought, in the country, of a sight like this? Nine women standing in front of as many loghedges of Molasses and scraping with a spoon into tin pails, the froth which oozes from the bungs? Such a sight we saw yesterday in Wall Street; and this is but one of many of a similar character. Every morning may be seen the chiffoniers raking the gutters for rags and paper, and men with carts sitting the coal ashes thrown from the houses of the rich. Nails, pieces of tin and iron, hoops, and bits of boards, are all carefully collected by this class of persons and turned to account. Yet it is a hard life which they follow, and one in no way to be compared with that which may be enjoyed in the country, where there are pure air, good food and healthful occupation in the field.—Journal of Commerce.

AN EMPEROR IN AN OMNIBUS.—A postscript to a private letter, dated St. Petersburg, May 30, O. S., says:

"I must not forget to tell you that the Emperor had a ride the other day in an omnibus. There have been some new ones lately started. They are exceedingly neat, and the conductors are dressed like livery servants, will silver lace round their hats. His majesty was not satisfied with merely the outside appearance. He wished to know how the public were accommodated, and took a seat among the other passengers, whom he would not permit to leave the carriage, nor would he suffer the coachman to drive to the palace, but desired him to continue his route, and when he got out he paid his ten copecks silver—three pence half-penny.

A FEMALE ARMY.—Mr. Duncan an African traveller, presented a paper at a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, containing an account of a recent journey into the interior of Africa, 400 miles, where no European had ever been. He was kindly treated by the King of De. honey, who promoted his views. Among other things, Dr. Duncan gives novel details of this king's military establishment. His body guard consists of 6000 women, armed with muskets, short sabres and clubs. This guard is also officered by women, and the officers are selected principally on account of their height and bodily dimensions, corpulency being absolutely essential; so that, in fact, they are all persons of considerable weight.

A TRUTH MATED.—"If you had avoided rum," said a wealthy though not intelligent grocer to his intemperate neighbor, "your early habits of industry and intellectual abilities would have placed you in any station, and you would now ride in your own carriage." "And if you had never sold rum for me to buy," replied the bacchanal, "you would have been my driver."

AMUSING.—A city paper a day or two since contained a paragraph cautioning the public against a number of black-legs that had come to town to attend the races, many of them in the guise of Clergymen—white neck-cloths, &c. It turned out subsequently that the supposed black-legs were the delegates to the Presbyterian Convention, at present holding its session in this city.

Chicago Tribune.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Remarkable Preservation.—The Unitarian Church, recently erected in Ware, was struck by lightning during the shower about 5 P. M. on Wednesday. The fluid struck the spire, which converged to a point more than a hundred feet high—shattered it to fragments, run down the inside post of the tower, splitting it throughout, entered the basement and followed the stove pipe its whole length, and went out at the opposite end of the building.

In the basement, which is used as a vestry, were some eight or ten ladies, who had met as a sewing circle, and though the fluid passed the whole length of the room, and within eight feet of them, none of them were seriously injured. In the lower room of the town-house, only 24 feet from the tower of the church, were more than one hundred school children, none of whom were injured, though the roof was covered with the splinters of the shattered spire.—There was no lightning rod on the church.

Massachusetts Spy.

NEW ENTERPRISE AT NIAGARA FALLS. Mr. Weed, Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, writing from the falls, says:

But the grand new feature here is the steamboat "Maid of the Mist," that runs three times a day from the Rapids, a mile below the Cataract, up that wild, fierce, whirling current, to and along the base of the mighty column which rushes from the summit "down below."

You are taken in carriages nearly two miles, to the steamer. The road down the bank starts from the point on the American side which has been fixed upon for a terminus to the Suspension Bridge. As the "Rapids" and "Whirlpool," in the former of which a boat would be torn to pieces preparatory to being swallowed up in the latter, are just below the "Maid's" wharf, this voyage has a nervous look.—But the precaution and guards against accident are so well and carefully provided as to inspire full confidence. Without this excursion upon the "Maid of the Mist," a view of the Falls of Niagara is incomplete.

KONIGSBERG, (Prussia.) June 10.—The police has just notified the Israelites of this city, that they will not be allowed to carry out the decision they had formed to transfer the celebration of their Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday. This prohibition is founded on a ministerial rescript which expressly forbids any alteration in the forms of the Jewish worship. The Jewish community of Konigsberg have resolved to appeal to the government against the restriction which it is proposed to impose on them. In support of their claim they allege that at Berlin the exercise of the Israelitish reformed worship differs essentially from the primitive forms of worship.

BUFFALO ROBES, FURS, &c.—The St. Louis New Era says the receipts of Buffalo Robes, Furs, &c., by way of the river, for the six months commencing, January 1st and ending June 30th, were 9,907 robes, 1,816 packages, boxes, &c., skins 2,544 do. do. furs 756 do. do. peltries. The entire receipts of robes and the best portion of the furs, skins, &c., were from the Missouri river—the residue from the Upper Mississippi and Illinois rivers, added to a few received from below.

SOMNAMBULISM.—EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—Mr. McVay, living at No. 34 Clinton street in this city, got out of bed in a state of somnambulism about 3 o'clock on Monday morning, and when he woke up was astonished to find himself on the brick pavement of the alley below—having jumped out of the end window of the attic, in the third story. He got up, roused the inmates and walked into the house; and medical assistance being procured, it was found that he had escaped injury, except some contusions, which are not serious.

Newark Daily.

THE FAMINE FEVER.—The Montreal Herald and the Pilot, continue to exhibit the melancholy result of the ship fever.—At the wretched sheds, 1,712 miserable emigrants lay sick last Saturday—32 of them died that day, and 202 during the week. More banished creatures continue to arrive daily and the record of human woe is proportionably lengthened.

The Montreal Gazette names Mr. Richards as the eighth Roman Catholic clergyman who has fallen a victim to his zeal and humanity in that city, and it appears that all the Sisters of the Grey Nunnery are laid on beds of sickness, the result of their efforts to help the distressed strangers.—The bishop and his vicar general, undismayed by the inroads which death has made among their brethren, spend alternate nights at the sheds, watching over the sick and dying, a large majority of whom are of their church.

PAGAN FESTIVAL IN NEW YORK.—A Pagan Festival was celebrated on Wednesday on board the Chinese Junk. Divine honors were paid to the idol, costly offerings were presented, and heathen forms and ceremonies of worship gone through with, the whole ending with a luxurious feast, in presence of Josh, the great idol of the Chinese; Josh is a large idol, made of wood; he has one hundred arms projecting out from his body, and the whole idol is beautifully gilded. The idolatrous scenes of yesterday on board the Junk were probably the first of the kind ever witnessed in a Christian country; and to the credit of our citizens be it said, there was not the slightest insult offered to the deluded worshippers. Some of the agents of the Missionary Societies distributed Chinese tracts among the crew, which were received in a very friendly manner.—N. Y. Sun.

A servant woman on Staten Island, the other day, was wringing out a towel during a thunder shower, when a flash of lightning struck the cloth in her hands, and burned it in several places, without injuring her person in the slightest manner.

HOT WEATHER—EATING.—"Blessed be the man who eats no meat," says the Massachusetts Ploverman. This advice is good, so long as the temperature of the atmosphere which surrounds the system is within 15 degrees of that of the human body. The heat within us is not far from 98°, while the thermometer has indicated the temperature of 97° in the shade one day this week. It is the season when physical debility ripens into disease. Especial care should be taken to ensure good health during the next two months. All intoxicating drinks which induce preternatural excitement in the digestive, sanguineous and nervous systems, should be particularly avoided. Alcohol in all its combinations, is an exceedingly combustible substance, which is always burnt by the body before it escapes to quantity. Well authenticated cases of persons who have been consumed into a mass of coal, by spontaneous combustion, are on record. Their whole system had become thoroughly saturated with spirits, and some gas, like phosphoretted hydrogen, was formed, which taking fire when in contact with atmospheric air, kindled the whole magazine.

But alcohol is far from being the only injurious substance taken into the stomach in hot weather. Imprudence in eating hardly less injurious to health. Some persons of our acquaintance are great students for temperance in the way of abstaining from all that will intoxicate the brain, to cherish an unlimited indulgence in the consumption of highly seasoned meats, a variety of other articles equally pernicious to the delicately organized tissues of the human form divine. Brutal engorgement is bad enough in cold weather, when the system needs a much larger amount of heat-generating food than when the mercury is up to 80 or 90 degrees. At this season of the year, nature ripens a generous assortment of sub-acid fruits, to prevent bilious affections. Milk, berries, bread and other vegetable food, should be preferred to meat and more stimulating nourishment.

Nothing is more conducive to health than frequent bathing, and thorough aeration. A free, unobstructed perspiration furnishes an indispensable outlet for the escape of no small quantity of useless, peccant matter, and a surplus of animal heat. Comeliness in living, and temperance in things, are the surest preservatives of health.

Rochester American.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Files of the Buenos Ayres Packet to May 8th has been received by the Boston Courier. The contents have generally been anticipated by arrivals from Rio Janeiro.

There has been no movement of consequence by the blockading squadrons, England and France. The Packet chronicles regularly the number of days the blockade has continued, and the latest paper announces that it has reached 558 days. There was no American vessel of war port.

A postscript to the paper of May 8th has the following:—

We take pleasure in stopping the press to announce the safe arrival in our port of the Cassini steamer, bringing passengers H. E. Count Walecky, his lady and suite. The Count, as our readers are aware, comes on an extraordinary mission from France for the settlement of affairs of the River Plate.

The Cassini has brought out Commodore Le Predour, who is to supersede Admiral Laine in the command of the French squadron. It is believed that the Admiral and Baron Deffauds will return together immediately to France.

SHARP CORNERS.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript reprehends the custom of architects and cabinet makers of introducing sharp corners into their work.—The evil of sharp corners in rail road cars was pointed out some time since. The had been made in front of all the seats of the first railroad cars, and when the collision took place at Westfield, nearly every one who had their legs against the corners in front, had them broken. The corners have since been liberally rounded.

The editor of the Transcript states that Chickering has introduced the round corner upon his elegant pianos. The sharp ones have been some time exploded and are now gone entirely out of use. Many small child has been seriously wounded by striking the temples of the head against them, and lasting injuries have sometimes been received. Those architects and cabinet makers who introduce and adhere to round corners, deserve to be classed among the goodly race of modern philanthropists.

Salem Gazette.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOD BY STEAMERS. The Empire burns, on some trips between this port and Buffalo, seven hundred cords of wood, and it is said averages six hundred cords. Calculating she performs 13 trips the usual number, during the season, she will consume two hundred and thirty-four acres of timber, and employ forty woodchoppers, at an expense of over \$10,000. This is but an item of the expenses of the mammoth boat. And notwithstanding the largeness of her expenditure, she clears the second season she ran, \$20,000, and the third year over \$30,000. Some idea may be formed from this, of the profits of vessels engaged on the lakes. There are sixteen first class steamboats engaged in the upper lake trade.—Chicago Tribune.

LEAD AT GALENA.—It is said there is an amount of lead now lying on the wharves at Galena to the value of twelve millions of dollars. Fifty millions pound of lead were registered in Galena last year, and it is supposed that if the mines in that district were well worked, they could produce enormous amount of one hundred and fifty millions of pounds.—Chicago Tribune.

Cape May, the favorite place of the Philadelphians, is crowded with visitors, and accommodations are of the scarce kind.

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORN., JULY 31, 1847.

COURT OF MAGISTRATES.—At the opening of this Court on Tuesday morning, Hon. D. J. PEARCE, announced the death of Chief Justice Durfee of the Supreme Court of this State, which had occurred at Tiverton the day before after a short illness. Mr. Pearce after a brief eulogy on the character and eminent public services of the deceased, moved as a mark of respect to his memory, that the Court now adjourn.

Hon. H. Y. Cranston, in seconding the motion pronounced a short but well deserved eulogy upon the character of Judge Durfee.

Justice Gilpin in behalf of the Court after expressing their full concurrence in the remarks that had been made by the gentlemen of the bar present, adjourned the Court to meet according to law.

THE PERRY'S EXCURSIONS came off on Saturday and Thursday evening last, and afforded delight and gratification to every participant.

The P. left this place about 8 o'clock, and turning aside the parting deep in whitened foam, glided majestically up the bay. The forward deck was quickly converted into a dancing hall, and the band sent forth its strain of mellow music, to the sound of which the merry fair ones, and exulted and gladsome beaux tripped "the light fantastic toe" in a free and exuberant spirit, that cannot be felt in the city ball room.

The smooth deck beneath the feet—the blue canopy of heaven above—the flowing tresses of the ladies, floating in the wind—was a scene worth months of dull unmeaning formality. Mirth and pleasure reigned triumphant. Care, grief and melancholy, fled from that assemblage.

She arrived at Bristol about 9 o'clock and remained nearly an hour, giving the passengers an opportunity of seeing the principal streets. On the way down, the dance was resumed, and the song, the witty repartee &c. beguiled the hour, and the freight of youth and loveliness was poured forth to take their way to their respective residences, well pleased with the enjoyments of the evening.

In closing this sketch, we should say a few words in behalf of the officer of this boat, Capt. Gilbert Woodley—but he has been so long upon the river, and is so universally known, that to eulogize his gentlemanly conduct, would seem to imply that he was unknown to the travelling community, and we prefer to leave the gratification of the task to those who may take a trip in the neat boat under his command.

SUMMER VISITERS.—Our Hotels and boarding houses have filled rapidly during the week.

NAVAL.—We understand that our townsman Capt. W. V. TAYLOR has received orders to take command of the Ohio 74, now on the Brazil station.

ROBBERY.—The store of B. G. Mumford, jeweller, No. 103 Broad street, Providence was entered with a false key, on Monday night, and robbed of watches, jewelry, &c. to the amount of from \$1200 to \$1500.

MONUMENT TO JOSEPH C. NEAL.—At a meeting at Philadelphia on the evening of the 27th instant, it was resolved to proceed at once to collect funds and take appropriate measures for the erection of a monument over the grave of the late J. C. Neal, to commemorate the feeling with which he was regarded by a large circle of friends and admirers.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS are yet to be held in the following states, viz: Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, and Iowa, on the first Monday in August; in North Carolina and Tennessee, on the Thursday following; in Maryland, October 6th; and in Mississippi and Louisiana, Monday, Nov. 1st.—The elections in these states will complete the members to the next Congress.

WISCONSIN.—The election for members of the Legislature of Wisconsin takes place on the first of September. After the election, there will probably, as we learn, be an extra session of that body, by which the present law of the state will be so amended that delegates to a Constitutional Convention can be elected this fall, the convention assemble about January, and the draft of a Constitution be submitted to the ballots of the people in the course of the next summer. If such Constitution should be adopted, Wisconsin will, of course, at once become a state, and be represented in the second session of the next Congress.

DEATH OF JUDGE DURFEE.—We perform a most painful duty in announcing the death of the Hon. Job Durfee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who expired on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, at his residence in Tiverton. Judge Durfee has long held a prominent place in the public concerns of the state. He was elected a Representative to Congress in 1821 and again in 1823, and upon the resignation of Judge Eddy, in 1835, was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which office, although, until recently, of annual election, he continued to hold until his death.—Judge Durfee was a man of strong intellect and a deep and original thinker. Few men were so familiar with the early history of the state, and very few were so deeply imbued with the principles of its founders. His historical labors are among the most valuable of his life. His honesty of purpose and integrity of character were never questioned. He was aware of the change which awaited him, and his last words were—"I have endeavored through life to do what I thought to be right; and I am ready to die." Judge Durfee was fifty-seven years of age.—*Proc. Journal.*

SALE OF DEAD LETTER CONTENTS.

We learn from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, that on the 16th inst., was sold by auction, in Washington, at least a cart load of contents of dead letters and bundles. Among the many articles, were a beautiful badge made of cassia seed, fish hooks and lines, stockings, gloves, nightcaps, hats, razors and straps; in bottles and boxes; sacking for beds, aprons, spectacles, suspenders, vest buttons, bead bags and purses, miniatures, gold and brass breastpins and rings, a pack of cards, a box of tools (rather small,) silver crucifixes, handkerchiefs, book markers, calicoes, from a yard to a foot pattern; medicines, from a box of "golden pills" to a box of cancer oil and a bottle of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Books, including two copies of "Mother Goose," and a dozen Bibles and Testaments, in German and in English; Prayer books, Graham's Magazine grammars, sheet music, &c.

A Dutchman's pipe was in the collection of curiosities; also, a garment similar to a "robe de chambre" with a black velvet belt, sewed fast and trimmed at the edges with gold paper. It was, doubtless, a theatrical costume, intended for an amateur. Who would think such masses found their way into the mails?

PROFESSOR SCHENBEIN.—This gentleman has recently made a discovery, which is destined to make a great sensation all over the world. He has discovered a method for immediately cauterizing wounds—which invention, taken in connection with that of insensibility produced by ether, will effect, it is supposed a complete change in surgery. Prof. Schenbein, it will be recollected, first discovered the explosive properties of raw cotton.

Drs. Smith and Thompson, of Northampton, drove two horses from Greenfield to Heath, and back to Colerain, 30 miles, and then from Colerain to Greenfield drove the same horses in fifty-five minutes, on a very hot day, the 19th; "consequence was," one horse died, and the other is done up—and the medical gentlemen are not much complimented on their humanity.

LIGHTNING.—In Delaware bay, U. S. revenue cutter Crawford was struck by lightning "under the hounds of the foremast, splintering it down the foremast head, cutting the foremast in the hant, and down the foremast to the foot of the foremast, cutting the foremast to pieces, from thence down the chain cables to the main hatch, and down on the birth deck, from thence forward and up the forecutter, doing no more damage, except stunning the quartermaster, Mr. Kane, for a few minutes."—In the same storm two schooners were struck and three men wounded.

FIRES.—Dr. Wm. C. Chase's distillery and salt baths were burnt in St. Catharines, Ca.; loss £2000. In Birmingham, near Pittsburg, Pa., Chess's tack factory and several shops were destroyed; loss \$3000. Mason Dudley's barn in Sutton, Mass., was struck by lightning and burnt, and John Rice, of Millbury, a worthy young man, perished in the flames, or was killed by the lightning.

The large barn and corn-house attached to the Washington poor-house, N. Y., was burnt on Monday, with 4000 sheaves of rye, three valuable horses, nineteen sheep, a number of hogs, and farming utensils.—York Shaver was arrested as the incendiary.

FASHIONABLE MOURNING MATERIALS.—A writer in the New York "Age" is out with a description of what he considers a novel affair viz: a fashionable Broadway window filled with mourning materials.—He describes them as so very beautiful, that some may be almost tempted to sigh for an opportunity of purchasing and wearing what one might select. Among them were lavender-colored gloves, grey neckhandkerchiefs black bombazine dresses, ash colored crapes widows' caps and weeds, and heavy black silks. Every thing within the shop is described as in strict keeping. A young but pensive looking girl, and a solemnly dressed old lady, are the attendants, and festoons of crape work are around the walls. But, alas, the head of the young lady was red "as red could be," and the book over which she was pouring with the deepest attention, was, so says the writer, "Yankee Doodle."

Five girls were arraigned in Cabbotville on Monday, for plundering a garden, picking flowers and breaking shrubs. These depredations had become so common there, that it was thought necessary to make an example of the offenders. Shrubs and flowers now a days cost as much money as glass and china, and people would as willingly have one stolen or destroyed as the other.

POTATOES.—The farmers in Maine have been holding back their Potatoes for higher prices, but the season getting late, they are now crowding them on the market, and the supply of common ones is large, and the most of sale—25 a 30c per bu. is very dull that can be obtained. Chenangoes are 50 a 60c. The new crop promises well all over New England, and as yet we hear of no appearance of rot.

UNION OF THE PACIFIC AND THE ATLANTIC.—A new company for uniting the two oceans by the Lake of Nicaragua is perhaps on the eve of being definitely constituted in Belgium.

The Belgian Charge d'Affaires has recently left Guatemala for Belgium, bearing a project of agreement, in virtue of which, if it is approved, the Belgic government will undertake the opening of a road of communication by the navigation of the Motagua as far as Gualan, and of a railway as far as Guatemala, which will commence to be opened at both extremities at the same time and when concluded, a *peage* (toll) will be received for indemnification of the capital which may be invested, which, as has been calculated, will not be less than \$2,000,000.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.



Important from Mexico.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY MEXICO TO MEET MR. TRIST.

CONFLICT AT THE National Bridge.

The steamer Orleans has arrived from Vera Cruz at New Orleans.

An express had arrived from Puebla July 3d, announcing the appointment, by Mexico, of Commissioners to meet Mr. Trist on the 4th.

The strength of the Peace party in Mexico gives assurance of Santa Anna's assent to the propositions for Peace.

Gen. Scott was still at Puebla. The express found Gen. Cadwallader and Pillow with their force at Perote. They were to march on the 9th to join Gen. Scott.

The Mexicans had been defeated at La-hoya. [This place is between Perote and Jalapa.]

On the 18th inst. Gen. Pierce left Vera Cruz, with 2500 men.

They engaged the Mexicans near the National Bridge, who were about 4000 strong (400 our report says, but it must mean 4000) and defeated them with the loss of about 150 killed and wounded.

Gen. Pierce, after this, returned to Vera Cruz for reinforcements.

Col. De Russay who went out from Tampico to see what had become of the American prisoners on their way to Tampico, was attacked by 1200 Mexicans at Huequatta, and surrounded and placed in great peril, but he cut his way through the enemy, with the loss of 20 killed and 10 wounded, and is reported to have killed 150 Mexicans.

The steamship WASHINGTON, from South Hampton, arrived at New York yesterday morning, after a passage of 15 days, bringing accounts 11 days later.

The political news is not of much importance.

There was more firmness in the Corn market since the sailing of the Britannia.

The weather was fine and the prospect of the crops good.

Typus fever to an alarming degree still prevails in Liverpool.

A fire occurred at New York yesterday morning, by which Christ Church and two other buildings were destroyed.

BRISTOL MARKET, Monday, July 26, 1847.
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 670 Beef Cattle, 12 Cows and Calves, 2500 Sheep, and 310 Swine. 75 Beef Cattle unsold.

Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week were not sustained of a like quality. We quote a few extra \$7; a first quality 6 50 a second \$6 75 a 6 25; 4 third 4 50 a 5 50.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at 23, 27, 33, and 46. Sheep.—Sales of small lots at \$1 62, 1 75, 2 12 and 2 30.

Pigs.—A lot of Hogs, fat, 5 1/2; a lot of small pigs 6 1/2. At retail from 6 to 7c.

EVERYBODY PRAISES JAYNE'S

HAIR TONIC.—And for the best reason in the world, because it is the only hope that the bald-headed can have of once more regaining the full flowing locks of hair, with which nature adorned their heads in youth, which it does to the admiration of all who use it as directed. Try it, all of you who need more or handsome hair. It is the very thing for you.

HEAR DR. HIGBY'S OPINION.

Dr. L. J. Higby, Milwaukee, W. T., Nov., 1845, writes to Dr. Jayne, and says, Your Carnitative Balsam, Hair Dye, and Hair Tonic, all go well, and the balsam goes finely. It has saved many lives this season. I had to get twice supplied from New York in September last. I shall want of you at least 200 bottles. I have on sale, and have seen tried many of the "crack articles" for this Bilious Diarrhea, which we are subject to; and of all, yours is invaluable. I could get \$5 per bottle for it, if it could not be had for less, and any quantity of certificates of the strongest kind. These Diarrheas are the worst diseases we have here, and your BALSAM is the only thing that cures them.

Sold in Newport, by R. R. Hazard.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Tuesday afternoon last, Mr. WILLIAM L. HAMMETT, son of Mr. Edward Hammett, aged 38 years.

At Portsmouth on the 25th inst. JOHN COREY, Esq., aged about 70 years. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and Member of the Town Council of that town.

In Jamestown, on the 21st inst. ARBY W., youngest daughter of John Wildor, Esq., aged 8 years and 6 months.

In Providence on Sunday last, JAMES STODDARD, aged 33 years; On Tuesday last, Mrs. CATHERINE HARWOOD, wife of Edward Harwood, and daughter of Peleg Sherman, of this town, in the 73d year of her age.

At Boston, on Thursday last, suddenly, Mr. N. EDMONDS JR., aged 26 years.

In Greene county, Alabama, at the residence of James G. Rowe, Esq., Mr. JAMES SAUNDERS, eldest son of the Hon. R. M. Saunders, U. S. Minister to Spain. Mr. S. had served a short campaign with the army in Mexico, under Gen. Scott, from which he was honorably discharged, and returned laboring under that severe disease which has proved fatal to so many of our brave volunteers.

At Little Compton, on the 24th inst., THOMAS PEARCE, aged about 62 years. Seldom do we find a person in a natural state that lived a more moral life than he. Yet God in infinite mercy was pleased to show him the folly and danger of trusting in this for salvation. About four years ago, he was powerfully wrought upon by the Holy Spirit;—a sense of his sin and danger was clearly brought to his view,—he sought for mercy to the only available source, and the holy calmness, and the humble subdued feeling that succeeded, rendered it clearly manifest that he did not seek in vain.—He united soon after with the Congregational Church in Little Compton. His sickness was short indeed. Perhaps the first moment of his being sensible that he was unwell, the stroke of death was given, and but few minutes elapsed before he was sensible that such was the fact, and he observed to his family that he was dying. In his death, the strength of the Christian hope to bear up his soul was clearly exemplified. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Comm.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, July 24.
Ship JOHN COGGESHALL, Macey, fm South Pacific Ocean, last from French Rock, with 1200 bbls. sperm oil.—Passenger, Mr. Charles D. Luce, of Holmes Hole, 2d officer of late Ship Delphos, of that place. Spoke Feb. 17, lat. 32 02 South, Long 177 45 West, ship Adelaide (Gibbs, of Fairhaven, 1750 bls. wh. and 200 do. sperm; same time spoke ship Ganoe, of Nantucket, 930 sperm and 100 whale oil, (sent home 140 sp.) July 6, lat. 21 07 North, Long 56 12 W, brig Harbinger, from Calais for Demerac; July 14, lat. 28 50 N., Long. 95, 20 W., spoke brig Cordelia, of Boston; July 16th, saw an English steamer steering E. by N.; July 20, lat. 35 04 N., Long. 71 08 W. spoke sch'r Ann Elizabeth, Adams, 7 days from Baltimore for Vera Cruz.

Sch'r Charles Hammond, McKue, fm Fall River for Philadelphia; Delaware, Perry, fm Fall River for do; Washington, Denning, fm Providence for Kingston; Yankee, Godfrey, fm Fall River for New York.

Sloops Agent, Howard, fm New York; Ann B. Holmes, Brown, fm Fall River for Albany.

SUNDAY, July 25.
Brig Packet, Freeman, fm New York for Kennebeck.

Sch'r P. B. Pickering, Curtis, fm Providence for Philadelphia; C. B. Keller, Kelfrey, fm Fall River for Thomaston; Nancy Beal, fm Penobscot for Fall River; Eliza, Hill, fm Pawtucket for New York; Summerville, Dart, fm Bangor for Fall River.

MONDAY, July 26.
Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, fm Havana.

TUESDAY, July 26.
Sch'r Atlantic, Nickerson, fm Philadelphia for Boston.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.
Sch'r Wm. Henry, Snow, fm Pictou for Fall River; Caledonia, Holmes, fm Bangor for Providence; Inos, Nickerson, fm New York for Fall River; Col. M. M. Davies, fm Philadelphia for Fall River; Monadnock, Griffin, fm Bangor; Rose, Staples, fm do for Providence; Exchange, Kelly, fm do for do; Eagle, White, fm Yarmouth for do; Velocity, Hawes, fm Providence for Goldboro.

THURSDAY, July 29.
Brig Richard Ingersoll, Plumber, fm Cherry-field for Providence.

Sch'r Rival, Brown, fm Bangor for Dighton; Caroline, Sout, fm Bath for Wickford; John Hancock, Young, fm Ellsworth for Providence; Hamble, Park, fm Bangor for do; Rialto, Park, fm do for do.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Brig Perfect, Gardner, was below Philadelphia 28th, from Havana.

Sch'r Warsaw, Burdick, c'd at Havana 13th, for New Orleans.

Brig Lisbon, Finch, arr at Wilmington, N. C. 17th inst. from this port.

Brig Thos. P. Hart, Swasey, c'd at New Orleans 15th inst. for Providence.

Sch'r Alexander, Hammond, arr at New Orleans 16th inst. from Rattan Island, Hond.

Sch'r Mobile, Cozens, c'd at New Orleans 15th for Pensacola.

In Hampton Roads 26th, sch'r Medium, Swasey, fm Baltimore for Charleston.

At Falkland Islands, June 1st, bark AMERICA, Smiley, with 300 bbls. sea elephant oil, late from the South Shetland Islands, at which place he lost a schooner—was obliged to leave 700 bbls. of blubber on shore.

Arr at New Bedford 26th, ship Clifford Wayne, Howland, New Zealand, Bay of Islands March 14th, with 1500 bbls. sp. 70 do wh oil on board.

Arr at do. 28th, ship Roman, Barker, N. W. Coast, via New Zealand, 3000 bbls (850 sp) oil.

R. I. Bridge Company.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rhode Island Bridge Company, held on Monday July 25, 1847, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz: S. T. Northam, R. B. Cranston, Wm. Littlefield, Wm. A. Clarke, Peleg Clarke, Isaac Burdick, Richard Swan. The last named was elected in the place of Nathaniel S. Ruggles, deceased.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Peleg Clarke was elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, Clerk & Treasurer.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved, Sherman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

ALLEN O. PECK, President.

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s Office, June 9, 1847.

BATHING.

BATHING SUITS of every variety, on hand or furnished at the shortest notice by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

July 30th.

WROUGHT DRESS MUSLINS, PLAIN SWISS, SACCHARILLA, NAINSOOKS, and JACONETS.

A beautiful assortment, this day opened by

E. W. LAWTON & SON.

At P. Morey's

MAY be found Bleached and Brown Sheetings & Shirtings—Mk. Prints—French Muslins—Shawls—Gloves—Hosiery & White goods in abundance. Just received and offered at the lowest rates, 154 Thames street.

July 31st.

REAL WELCH F L A N N E L S, Rogers unshrinking do., Gauze do., and all other kinds, for sale by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

A fresh supply of WROUGHT COLLARS, & CUFFS, Received this day, by

July 31. E. W. LAWTON & SON.

LIGHT GINGHAMS of new and beautiful styles, just received and for sale CHEAP at 154 Thames street, by

P. MOREY.

CARPETINGS.

VERY good styles, at 2s, 3s and 4s. per yard—very cheap. Also, a variety of Striped Carpets at 12s and 1s per yard. For sale by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

NEW Paper Hangings,

1000 ROLLS

Low Priced

—Just received at—

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

July 31.

COLOGNE.—Best German, French & American Cologne's, and a variety of hairkerchief perfumes at

R. R. HAZARD'S.

Sign of the Mortar near the Court House.

July 31.

THERMOMETERS, for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

July 31.

FRENCH WRT COLLARS.

NOTHER lot of those beautiful wrought muslin Collars, have been received, and selling as cheap as ever, by

P. MOREY.

July 31.

FINE SWEDISH LEECHES, just rec'd at

R. R. HAZARD'S.

Sign of the Mortar near the Court House.

July 31.

CHEAP LAWNS, and BALZORINES at a reduced price, by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

July 31.

BATHING DRESSES, CAPS and HATS, for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

July 31.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.—A supply of the above (the best remedy in use for Diarrhea & Dysentery) is just rec'd at

R. R. HAZARD'S.

Sign of the Mortar near the Court House.

July 31.

House & Lot For Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot on Barney street, belonging to the undersigned as heir of Benjamin Sayer, dec., is now offered for sale.

The lot is large and the house in pretty good repair. There is a fine well of water on the premises.

For information apply to GEO. BOWEN, or the undersigned at the Ocean House.

Newport, July 31.] WM. D. SAYER.

Assignee's Notice.

NEWPORT, S. C.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Supreme Court for the county of Newport, at its March term, 1847, Assignee of

CALEB S. KNIGHT,

to whom the benefit of the "Insolvent Act" of this State, was then granted—hereby gives notice, that the term of six months, from the date hereof is allowed the creditors of said Knight, to bring in and prove their respective claims.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States,

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 22.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For clothing of officers' servants, four hundred and twenty dollars.

For repairs and improvements: fuel and apparatus; forage for public horses and oxen; stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

For barracks for cadets, fifteen thousand dollars.

JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

G. M. DALLAS,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

Approved, March 2, 1847.

JAMES K. POLK,

[PUBLIC—No. 23.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For transportation of the mails within the United States, two million four hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For transportation by steam-ships between New York and Bremen, according to the contract with Edward Mills, authorized by the "act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and nine dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, one million and thirty-two thousand dollars. Provided, That it shall not be lawful for the Postmaster General to make any allowance or compensation to any Deputy Postmaster, in addition to his commissions, except the special allowance made by law to the postmasters at New Orleans and the city of Washington, and excepting, also, the allowance to which postmasters are entitled by law, from the income from boxes: And provided, further, That each Deputy Postmaster, whose compensation for the last preceding year did not exceed two hundred dollars, may send through the mail all letters written by himself, and receive through the mail all written communications addressed to himself on his private business which shall not exceed in weight one half ounce, free of postage.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, seventeen thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, sixteen thousand dollars.

For office furniture, (for the offices of postmasters,) three thousand dollars.

For advertising, thirty thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty thousand dollars.

For blanks, seventeen thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, four thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, thirteen thousand dollars: Provided, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, when the service may require it, the assistant postmasters general as special agents, and to make them compensation and allowance therefor, not to exceed the amount expended by said agents as necessary travelling expenses while so employed.

For clerks for offices, (in the offices of postmasters,) two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case the revenues of the department referred to in the first section of this act, shall prove insufficient to meet the foregoing appropriations, then any deficiency that may thus arise, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the assistant messengers of the Post Office Department shall be entitled to an annual salary of four hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Howland and Aspinwall, of the city of New York, the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest from the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount of a draft drawn by James Reeside, on the Post Office Department, dated the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, payable on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to the order of the said Reeside, and accepted by the Treasurer of the Post Office Department, and by the said Reeside endorsed to the order of H. H. Williams, of Baltimore, and by the said Williams endorsed in blank, and which draft is the property of the said Howland and Aspinwall.

Approved, March 2, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 24.]

AN ACT further to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the twenty-fifth day of May in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, further extended to the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, until which time said act shall be in full force, for the sole purpose of enabling the president and directors of the said bank, for the time being, to close its affairs: Provided, that said bank shall not exercise any banking privileges, or any other powers, except to collect and pay its debts, and close up its business.

Approved, March 2, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 25.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses or other property lost and destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the above recited act be so amended as to embrace the claims of all owners of wagons or teams, who sustained, or shall sustain damage or injury from the loss of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military

service of the United States either by impressment or contract, and the same has been destroyed or abandoned by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer, or wagon-master, or otherwise lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident, without any fault or negligence of the owner, and when he was in the line of his duty; such owner shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the treasury, in auditing and settling the claims under this act, and the one to which this is amendatory, shall make no other deductions from the claim, on account of former payments, than for the use and risk and forage advanced for the horse actually lost by the claimant, and before he was again remounted, or for clothing which he was not entitled by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States," approved the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and all other acts or parts of acts relating to the same subject, be, and the same are hereby, continued in force for the period of two years from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and nothing contained in any former act shall be so construed by the accounting officers of the treasury as to prevent the presentation and adjustment of all the claims the payment of which is provided for by any of these several acts, within the time above specified.

Approved, March 2, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No. 26.]

AN ACT for the increase of the Marine Corps of the United States.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the United States Marine Corps as now organized shall consist of four additional captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, twenty-five sergeants, twenty-five corporals, twenty-five drummers, twenty-five fifers, and one thousand additional privates.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers thus provided for shall be appointed first by promotion according to rank in the marine corps, and then by selection; and that their nomination shall be submitted to the Senate for their advice and consent.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of an act passed the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An act for the better organization of the United States marine corps," be, and the same are hereby, made applicable in all respects to the provisions of this act: Provided, however, That notwithstanding anything in said act to the contrary, the staff of the President, and the staff of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and the same are hereby, separated from the line of said corps, and the officers of the President's staff shall receive the same pay and emoluments they now receive by law, and to hold the same assimilated rank, to wit: quartermasters, paymasters, and adjutants and inspectors, the rank of major, and assistant quartermasters the rank of captain.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President, at the termination of the Mexican War, shall reduce the marine corps to a number, both in men and officers, not exceeding the number now in service.

Approved, March 2, 1847.

[PUBLIC No. 27.]

AN ACT for the relief of the Bank of Metropolis.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the bank of the Metropolis, the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-four cents, with interest thereon from the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; which sum and interest, in an action commenced by the United States, at the instance of the Post Office Department, in the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, against the said bank, to recover the amount of money therein on deposit at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of said Department, and in which action the said bank filed, by way of set-off, certain demands arising from acceptance of said Department in favor of certain contractors, discounted and held by the bank, and protested for non-payment; and also, a certain demand arising from an over draft made on said bank by the agent for disbursing the fund appropriated for the contingent expenses of said Post Office Department, was found by the jury, under instructions from the court, to be due from the United States to the said bank; and on which finding, a writ of error was taken by the United States from the judgment of the said court, and the said judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, at January term, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the said bank of the Metropolis for the amounts charged by it in his account therewith, for the service of said Post Office Department, under date of the tenth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the same being the amounts of said set-offs, so established in said action, as follows, to wit:

For one acceptance in favor of James Reeside, contractor, dated seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, at ninety days, for four thousand five hundred dollars, with interest to tenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and cost of protest, four thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-five cents;

For one acceptance in favor of James Reeside, contractor, dated twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, at ninety days, for one thousand dollars, with interest to tenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and cost of protest, one thousand one hundred and five dollars and twenty-five cents;

For one acceptance in favor of James Reeside, contractor, dated twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, at ninety days, for four thousand five hundred dollars, with interest to tenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and cost of protest, four thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-five cents;

For one acceptance in favor of James Reeside, contractor, dated twenty-eighth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, at ninety days, for three thousand dollars, with interest to tenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and cost of protest, three thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For one acceptance in favor of Edwin Porter, dated twenty-fourth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, at ninety days, for ten thousand dollars, with interest to tenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and cost of protest, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, and eight cents;

For overdraft of Edmund F. Brown, agent for disbursing the contingent fund of the Post Office Department, six hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-two cents.

And that the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department be, and he is hereby, directed to allow to the said bank, the sum of the said Treasury less the said sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-four cents, directed to be paid by the first section of this act, in order that the said amount may be replaced to his credit in the proper depository for the service of the Post Office Department, and that the said sums so to be paid to the said bank, and reimbursed to the Treasurer

of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department be, and he is hereby, directed to charge the amounts of the said acceptances to the contractors, respectively, in whose favor they were severally given; and that the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to charge the amount of the said overdraft to the said agent for disbursing the contingent fund of the Post Office Department.

Approved March 2, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No. 30.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight:

To pay invalid pensions thirty-six thousand dollars:

To pay the pensions of widows of officers, seamen, and marines, sixteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and forty-five, chapter forty-one, entitled, "An act renewing certain naval pensions for the term of five years," be, and this proviso is hereby, extended to all pensions of similar kind which have expired since the passage of said act; and the pensions which were renewed by the said act for the term of five years, and which may expire before the next session of Congress, shall be, and hereby are, renewed and continued for another term of five years, to the persons entitled thereto, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as are in said act contained, and to commence from the time they may severally expire, and to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the payment of pensions under the private pension fund, as pledged by the government by act of Congress of June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twelve, three thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of an act passed the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An act for the better organization of the United States marine corps," be, and the same are hereby, made applicable in all respects to the provisions of this act: Provided, however, That notwithstanding anything in said act to the contrary, the staff of the President, and the staff of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and the same are hereby, separated from the line of said corps, and the officers of the President's staff shall receive the same pay and emoluments they now receive by law, and to hold the same assimilated rank, to wit: quartermasters, paymasters, and adjutants and inspectors, the rank of major, and assistant quartermasters the rank of captain.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President, at the termination of the Mexican War, shall reduce the marine corps to a number, both in men and officers, not exceeding the number now in service.

Approved, March 2, 1847.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President, at the termination of the Mexican War, shall reduce the marine corps to a number, both in men and officers, not exceeding the number now in service.

Approved, March 2, 1847.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President, at the termination of the Mexican War, shall reduce the marine corps to a number, both in men and officers, not exceeding the number now in service.

Approved, March 2, 1847.

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Approved, March 2, 1847.

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Approved, March 2, 1847.

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Approved, March 2, 1847.

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Approved, March 2, 1847.

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Approved, March 2, 1847.

—BOSTON—

Cheap Store

Cheaper than Ever!

THIS desirable stock of Goods, which comprises every fashionable style of DRESS AND FANCY ARTICLES,

must in consequence of a change in business, be closed up by the 1st of August. All those who are about purchasing, will find it much to their advantage to examine our large assortment before buying, as the whole will be disposed of without regard to Cost.

ASTHMA CURED.

Lambertville, N. J., April 27, 1844.

Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir—By the blessing of God, your *Expectorator* has effected a cure in me of a most distressing complaint. In December last, I was seized with great severity by a paroxysm of ASTHMA, a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, together with a laborious cough, and complete prostration of strength, and worn out with suffocation, when a bottle of your *Expectorator* was sent to my house. At first I thought it was nothing but quackery, but seeing it was so highly recommended by Dr. Going, with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, nor have I ever had any return of the disease since. I have now formed so high an opinion of your medicine, that if I had but a few bottles of it, and could obtain no more, I would not part with them for ten dollars each. Yours most respectfully,

JOHN STEEN,
Pastor of the Baptist Church at Lambertville, N. J.

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD.

From the *Savannah N. J. Whip*.

Sometime since I called upon Mr. P. Mason, of Savannah, for Dr. Jayne's celebrated Hair Tonic, to restore my hair, which was then falling out daily. I procured one bottle, and applied its contents according to the directions. When the bottle was exhausted, I discovered to my great surprise and satisfaction, that the young hair was starting handsomely; I therefore purchased another, and so on till I had used three bottles, and now as a compensation, my hair is as thick as ever.

And what is more surprising, my baldness was not occasioned by sickness, in which case there is greater hope of restoration—but was hereditary.

Jas. O. Bonwick, Methodist Minister.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on Agency by Dr. R. R. HAZARD.

Near the State House, Newport, R. I.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!!!

To remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use *Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge*, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, want of appetite, infantile fever and ague, and debility of the stomach and bowels and organs of digestion. It is without exception one of the most valuable preparations in the world.

Sold in Newport, by R. R. Hazard.

BONNETS!

Bonnets!! Bonnets!!!

AT THE

BOSTON CHEAP STORE,

(Can be found the largest assortment of Bonnets ever offered in this place, embracing every fashionable style of American, English and French fashion,